THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 27. CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1836

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.

WE WERE sorry to notice in the morning papers the other day, a charge of wrongful confinement instituted before a Calcutta Magistrate against two promising young gentlemen, Kumar Nilkrishna and Kumar Binoy Krishna of the Sobhabazar Raj family. We suspected at the time that the prosecution was due either to some misunderstanding or to a wicked desire for extortion. We are glad now to have to announce that the plaintiff has since made an apology for his hasty rush to the Police and that, through the intercession of Dr. Coates, the offended Kumars have pardoned the plaintiff and allowed him to withdraw the case.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the rumours concerning the concentration of Chinese troops on the Russian frontier is wholly exaggerated. The truth of the matter is said to be that about a thousand men were, with the consent of the Czar's Government recently posted as pickets along the Argun and Amoor Rivers to protect the Chinese gold-fields.

WHATEVER Russia's ultimate intentions, may be it is certain that she will spare no efforts to be well prepared in Central Asia so far as railway communication is concerned. The Council of the Empire have before them a demand for six million five hundred thousand roubles for the construction of the line from the Amu Daria to Samarcand, and they will probably sanction it.

THE IDEA is gaining ground in England that the present Indian and Colonial Exhibition will eventually become a permanent institution. Of course after purchases have been effected and the promised return of loans carried out, the Exhibition will be stripped of much of its present glory. But still there will be quite enough to form the nucleus of a most interesting museum, and that such a museum would always prove attractive there cannot be a doubt.

THE MENACING speeches made by the Mayor of Moscow during the Czar's visit is said to have induced the Sultan to prolong for another five years the present engagements with Prussian officers in the Turkish Army.

A DISCOVERY of great antiquarian interest was recently made at Aberdeen by a number of labourers excavating in one of the oldest parts of the city. Three feet under the surface the labourers came upon a large bronze urn filled to the brim with silver coins. The number of coins was about 14,000, and they are in excellent preservation. They are all English money of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and are supposed by antiquaries to have been part of the booty secured during one of the raids into England during the 13th century.

CHICAGO and New York are, it is said, to be supplied with milk made from nitrate of potash, glycerine, and other pleasant chemicals. The people of San Francisco had been fed on this compound for several months, and did not find out the fact until quite recently, as the bogus article so much resembles the genuine that only the bottle-fed baby can detect the difference; and, unfortunately for the rest of mankind, the baby cannot talk. The shame of this sham is all the greater because a physician furnished the recipe.

THE BOMBAY High Court will soon have before it for trial a suit for the partition of ancestral property almost similar to that against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. In this instance, the son of a wealthy and well-known Khoja merchant, who has been living separately for some years past, sues his father for a partition; and an account is demanded of the father's dealings and transactions for a great number of years on the ground that ancestral property was the only basis on which he has amassed his present wealth. The father, on the other hand, denies having ever received any ancestral property whatever, alleging that all his property has been self-acquired, and he charges the son with being a man of prodigal habits and with misappropriation of moneys. The case has been on the High Court board for a long time; and its approaching trial is looked forward to with much interest.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Mr. Grant-Duff's speech on the occasion of the Convocation of the Madras University, says:—Mr. Grant-Duff has lately been discoursing in his old style to the convocation of the Madras University. He took occasion especially to warn Indians against meddling in English party politics, and drew a terrible picture of "our English Demos." This being, it appears, is, "when his path is crossed, about the most formidable personage on the surface of the planet." He did not understand that the movement of 1857 was directed against him; if he had, "many things might have taken a worse turn than they did." The Governor of Mardas has often smiled at the sagacious advice given to Indians to use both parties at home for the good of India, without being entangled in their contentions. Even so, he has thought, does the prudent and reflective moth (the Grant-Duff of the moth world, let us say,) propose to use the candle. But then what is the poor Indian with political tastes to turn his hand to? Nothing, blandly replies his monitor, for if to meddle in home politics is to reap the whirlwind, to play at poltics in India is to plough the sand; a very comforting doctrine, truly—for those who have a hand in the game of politics in India. "Avoid politics" may be good advice to the average youth who has to make his way in the world; but while a whole people should be advised to have nothing to do with what most concerns them as a people, is what even the lucidity of the ex-member for the Elgin Burghs does not make quite clear to us."

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

THE son of a Wiltshire parson (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), who put his name on the Liberal candidate's nomination paper, declares that the finest act of boycotting on record is that of the lady members of the local habitation of the Primrose League who have declined to decorate the Parish Church at Christmas or Easter until the parson abjures his political errors. Ladies manage these things much more cleverly, charmingly and effectively than the rough sex.

AN ANECDOTE, which throws some light upon an enigmatic side of the Negro character, was told in the course of the discussion which followed Dr. Ogle's monograph on suicide at the last meeting of the Statistical Society. Many years ago, a West India regiment staioned at Kingston was aflicted with a martinet Colonel, whose severities led to an epidemic of suicide among the rank and file. In the full conviction that Negroes when they die go to Africa, poor Quacko was wont to hang himself *en grand tenue*, his knapsack stuffed with all his little belongings, as a sort of provison for a new life beside the sunny fountains of his fatherland. Strong measures became necessary. The Colonel, therefore, paraded the men one Sunday morning, and addressed them as follows:—; "Men! You are hanging yourselves because you think that you are going back to the Gold Coast. Nothing of the sort. When you die, you go to a much warmer place; and, by Jove, the next man who hangs himself, I'll do the same; and I'will make it ten times hotter for him there than here!" The result was an immediate cessation of suicides. The Commandant's mastery over the "hotter regions" must have been very extraordinary. Possibly he was born to it.

SIR Richard Temple, in his "Men and Events of My Time in India," has given the following brief record of the deceased Maharaja Holkar:—Next after Sindhia the most important Mahratta prince, is the Maharaja Holkar, whose manner of ruling affords but little scope for an able Minister. Holkar is probably the best man of business among Native princes whom this generation has seen. He received, when young, a sound practical education under European supervision, and acquired early a fondness for public affairs. His attention is given not so much to statesman-like reforms as to the despatch of business. His diligence in auditing the accounts of his government and regulating his finances is remarkable for a Native prince, therefore he justly prides himself on this assiduity."

HERE is a story of Macaulay:—"When I was in London, in the fifties," writes a correspondent of the *Critic*, "among my haunts was an old, low-ceiled tavern, with a sanded floor two feet below the level of the side walk. I used to go there and drink "all and all." One day while I was sitting beside a table a large man in a cloak entered. His face was round, pale, and heavy, but the eyes were bright, and his bushy eyebrows slid up and down with quick changes of expression. He sat down at the table next to mine, and directly a waiter came in with a big plate of bread and cheese and a glass of ale, and set it before him. He ate and drank heartily, and after finishing his lunch sat upright and tested his hands on a heavy cane. Suddenly he reached for his empty glass and hurled it on the floor with all his strength, smashing it into shivers. He sat for a minute longer, then got up slowly, 'tipped' the watier, paid his reckoning at the bar, and passed out. He had not uttered a word. The waiter got a broom, swept up the pieces of glass, and cleared the table. I asked him if the gentleman's intellect was a little in need of repair. Oh, no sir, said he 'That's nothing unusual with' m, sir. W'y, he's broke may be a' undered glahsses since he's been a-comin' to this' ouse. 'E don't know it when'e does it, E's a thinkin, and it seems like as he got mad at somethink'e was thinkin' about.' 'Who is he?' 'Lord Macaulay, sir."'

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

NOT to be behind other capitals, Berlin, too, has at present an exhibition—of the art of hairdressing. Not only are the finished products shown of the art of the *perruquier* and the *coiffeur*, but the exhibition of the raw materials on which his skill is exercised is most remarkable and complete. The great mass of the hair used, it appears, comes either from China or Japan. This is plentiful and cheap, costing only some 45s. per lb. for tresses upwards of a yard in length. It is, however, hard and coarse; the Japanese supply even more so than the Chinese. Better qualities come chiefly from Italy, and in Germany itself from the country districts of Thringia and the Black Forest. The highest price In the market—as much as twenty guineas per lb—is obtained for blonde hair, which is imported almost entirely from Norway and Sweden. White hair is not a natural product at all, but has to be subjected to an artificial bleaching process.

THE *Spectator* makes the following singular comparison between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington:—Mr. Gladstone, as we have once before said, is greatest when he is acting on the Christain precept. "Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him twain.', He is never so much himself as when he conjures up before the imagination the triumphs of concession; the victories of sympathy, the mysterious power of unexpected sacrifice. His weakness lies in his very strong tendency to attenuate the sacrifices necessary for these great purposes to persuade himself and others that the price to be paid will fall materially short of the price which the logic of the situation really requires. Lord Hartington's stength lies precisely in the opposite direction. He is never so great, we may say, as when he is acting on the very different Christian precept to count the cost of a proposed sacrifice before deciding that it is right to make it. "Which of you, desiring to build a tower, doth not first sit down and count the cost, whether he have wherewith to complete it, lest haply when he hath laid a foundation and is not able to finish, all that behold begin to mock him, saying, "This man began to build and was not able to finish."

STATISTICS kept by oculists employed in in firmaries for eye diseases, have shown that the habit of some persons in facing a window from which the light falls directly in the eyes as well as on the work, injures their eyes in the end. The best way is to work with a side light or, if the work needs strong illumination, so that it is necessary to have the working table before the window, the lower portion of the latter should be covered with a screen, so as to have a top light alone, which does not shine in the eyes when the head is slightly bent over and downward towards the work. In the schools of Germany this matter has already been attended to, and the rule adopted to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupils never face the windows, but only have the side lights from the left; as light simultaneously

thrown from two sides gives an inference of shadows; it has been strictly forbidden to build school-rooms with windows on both sides, such illumination having also proved injurious to the eyes of the pupils.

A NEWLY-INVENTED air-gun has been adopted by the Fire Brigade of New York. It will throw a heavy line with grappling hooks accurately to a height of 150 feet. It will also smash windows or explode grenades filled with fire-extinguishing chemicals at the same height.

THERE has been a sharp political crisis in Austria and Hungary, and the resignation of Count Traffe has been narrowly averted.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.

MR. Charles Dickens has made his appearance as a public reader, giving selections principally from his father's works.

ON June 3 about 100 Orangemen were drilling at Rich-hill, about five miles from Armagh. The police appeared upon the scene, and took the names of the party. They were drilling without arms, and made no attempt to conceal what they were doing, as they believed they were not overstepping the law. They don't "overstep the law" in the beginning sure enough, but unfortunately don't keep within bounds to the end; simple drill is followed by armed drill and by finally Belfast and Sligo disturbances.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts, Switzerland is about to follow the example of Austria by creating Landsturn, which however, will be unique in its constitution. Every male citizen of the Swiss Republic capable of bearing arms, with a few family and other exceptions, is liable for service from his twentieth to his forty.fourth year. The exemptions are very limited, much more so than in any other country in the world, and those not called up for service are required to pay a military tax.

THE Rajah of Nabha has subscribed the handsome donation of Rs. 12,000 to the Punjab Chiefs' College; and has received an autographic acknowledgment of his liberality from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

IT is notified, in connection with the scholarships recently offered to natives of India for the purpose of education in England, that only a free passage will be sanctioned, and not, as previously announced, a sum of one hundred pounds as passage money. The retrenchment is not likely to heighten the already waning popularity of some of these scholarships.

BY THE annexation of Upper Burmah, England has, according to *the Times*, rendered herself a petroleum power, and "in developing the Burmese oil fields, to supply with light and fuel the vast neighbouring markets of India and China, and in becoming the bulk-carriers and the manufacturers of petroleum applicances in Europe, she has the means of making up for some of the losses that are being experienced through the decadence of older industries.

YOUNG Bengali bridegrooms who make a display of their anglic notions by objecting to little innocent jokes from *Salis* and *Salajs* in the shape of gentle ear-pulling on the *Basar* night may do well to ponder over the following, which sets the amenites of European marriage at no great advantage. "The danger of throwing rice at weddings has just been exemplified. The vicar of St. James the Less, Bethnal-green, has for many years solemnized the ceremony of marriage free to any who choose to avail themselves of his kindness. It is usual for the friends to wait outside and give the couples a reception with a shower of rice, and to such an extent has the practice grown that the neighbouring grocers keep parcels ready packed for the occasion. The brides are generally protected by the veils, the bridegrooms are less fotunate, and the other day one of them received several grains in the eyes. After a vain attempt to clear his eyes he was led to a surgery adjacent, and he will now have to pass in the ward of a hospital what would have been his honeymoon. It appears that this is not by any means the first serious accident caused in this way." So old slippers are not the only demonstrations of good will to happy pairs; we have the practice of throwing *Goor Chal*, to our *Bors* at *Stri-Achar*. But it comes from the loving hands of the *Sasuri*, and never assumes dangerous proportions like this.

A SCHEME of railway extension in Upper Burma has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who will grant his sanction provided the expense can be met out of the ordinary Budget estimate. The India Office, it is said, is not inclined to agree to extraordinary expenditure on the line.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE at Simla, it is stated, are tackling the Postal Department, and pruning the tree where it grows in luxuriance. The Comptroller of Postal Accounts is before the Committee, and has been sending in telegrams to the Calcutta Office, directing his subordinates to submit further statements of expenses incurred, other than those he took along with him when proceeding to Simla. They will never prune in the right place and in right fashion, say what they may.

A WEALTHY American, Mr. John Dubois, who started life in New York as a raftsman twenty years ago, has just handed over his timber mills to his nephew. The Philadelphia papers estimate the value of the property at £1,600,000. Mr. Dubois made most of his money by manufacturing wooden houses for settlers, and shipping them all fitted and complete, so that a hatchet and nails only were required to put them together when they reached their destination.

FRIDAY, 2ND JULY.

"A STEERABLE balloon, of colossal size, is being constructed in Berlin by its inventor, Herr Hermann Ganswindt. The object is to secure, by means of the great size of the balloon, a swiftness of its own, which will be so great as to exceed that of the strongest winds. After long observation, it has been found that the speed of the wind near surface of the earth is not 12 metres per second, while the Ganswindt balloon is calculated for a speed of 14 to 15 metres. With this speed it is held to be quite practicable to steer the balloon. The inventor's name is appropriate."

THE RECENT displays of political pyrotechnics in South-Eastern Europe are reckoned to have cost the four nations who have chiefly indulged in them —Turkey, Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria, a sum of over twenty-five millions sterling. But Indian pyrotechnics of a far less startling character don't always cost less. Witness the Delhi sham fight and the Rawalpindi Durbar, if not the Burma Campaign.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says "It is quite clear that unless the insensate law of libel under which we live is soon altered into some faint likeness to common justice and common sense, the character of the British newspaper must be vitally changed. There is no conceivable way in which an editor can make absolute proof of the accuracy of statements which are forwarded to him. He is surrounded by a staff of trusted correspondents in all parts of this country and over the world, and when an item of information of public interest is forwarded by one of this, he can do nothing beyond exercising upon it the sort of transfigured common sense which a sojourn in the editorial chair gives a man. But if it is inaccurate ever so slightly, down upon him comes the law with crushing force. Only the other day we ourselves paid £1,500 for the error of an Oxford man whose letter we published in good faith, with an editorial caution appended to it, while the *Daily Chronicle* paid £,200 for the same thing More recently the *Newcastle Chronicle* paid £1,200 because one of its correspondents described a Durham eviction in rather an exaggerated manner; and now the *Engineer* is mulcted of £1,100 for giving currency to a rumour that a firm had failed. The late Duke of Albany described the newspaper as the watchdog of civilization, but if the watchdog were tremendously thrashed by his master every time he barked at night when there was no thief coming, depend upon it he would soon take to heart the superior virtue of silence, and that the thief, when he did come, would find the way open to the cash box."

THE *East* of Dacca complains:—Elephant catching was a great source of revenue to the Maharaja of Shusong. But during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook a new code of Forest laws was enacted, and the Maharaja was deprived of the Hills which were the main source of income to the Raj. In 1884-85 a portion of the Garro Hills was leased to the Maharaja, who caught 40 elephants and paid to Government Rs 5000 in rent and and royalty. In the following year the entire district was reserved for the Government Khedda Department, and the income from that source nil. We should be sorry if the report is correct. The Government has no right to deprive the Raja of his long established income, and can only claim rent and royalty.

THE "NATIVE" PRESS is alluded to by an Anglo-Indian paper in the following courteous terms: "Enough has leaked out to offer some hope to its well-wishers that ruffianism and sedition are to be in a manner checked in the Native press—a more ungrateful or untruthful institution than that press, we do not suppose has ever disgraced civilisation." The possible revival of the Press Act was very likely in the writer's mind. Language like this is of course best calculated to strengthen reconciliation.

2

THE GAEKWAR of Baroda is suffering from sore eyes, and the attack is attributed to exposure and excessive reading, it being said that His Highness's assiduous attention to office-work has injured his eye-sight.

IT is said His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, will, in all probability, proceed to Simla to pay his respects to Lord Dufferin for the Kharita investing him with full administrative powers in his State.

SATURDAY, 3RD JULY.

THIS is how a Judge in Texas summed up a case which he had been trying:—"You have heard all the evidence, as well as myself; you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them have said, I'll be hanged if I know what you are to do." Addresses to Bengal juries are not always more remarkable.

THE young jail birds who are making carpets at the London Exhibition are on their, best behaviour. They have been promised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West that, if they conduct themselves becomingly in England and give no cause for complaint, their sentences will be remitted on their return to India. Judicious leniency is often a better correction than brutal harshness.

A BELGIAN firm is reported to be ready to supply the 20,000 rifles advertised for by the Ulster Loyalists at 8s. each! The representive of the firm has written to ascertain who the advertiser is, but some delay has arisen in consequence of the letter having been sent to the *Londondery Sentinel* instead of the *Belfast News Letter*. The Government will of course take care after what has turned up of late, that the enterprising firm does make no such supply

PRESIDENT Cleveland, according to the reporters, endured being married "with his habitual composure." A man who has been twenty years on United States politics is not easily disturbed. There was nothing remarkable about the ceremony at the White House, except that the bride promised to "love, honour, and comfort" her husband instead of "obeying" him. Perhaps it is thought that a United States President, who is, while his term of office lasts, about the most powerful ruler in the world, is more in need of comfort than obedience. Her Britannic majesty sent a message of congratulation.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—"I have been informed from an excellent source that all the recent attempts of Russia in Constantinople to bring about an alliance, or at any rate, closer relations with Turkey, have utterly failed. Turkey continues wholly to distrust the Russian promises. Similarly the Sultan's efforts to alienate Persia from Russia have proved unsuccessful, the Shah, who is now almost completely at Russia's mercy, having replied that Russia continues to be Persia's best friend and protector. I need scarcely add that the Russo-Persian friendship does not involve any increase in Persia's friendship for England." These new alliances need give us no concern.

A RUSSIAN paper publishes a telegram from its Teheran correspondent stating that the Shah of Persia has declined to entertain the proposal brought to him from the Sultan by Nurset Pash for the conclusion of an alliance between all the Mussulman peoples. The Shah is represented to have added, "Nobody will attack me. Russia is my friend, and would not permit it." After contradicting the report that General Shepeleff had concluded a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, the telegram states that Nusret Pasha, at a dinner given in his honour by the Shah's Ministers, mooted the idea of an alliance between Turkey, Persia, and Russia, several millions of the Czar's subjects being Mussulmans. Nusret Pasha added that all the misfortunes of Turkey and Persia proceeded from England, whom he described as their common enemy.

AN English paper says:—"Royal visits are somewhat expensive luxuries. The Corporation of Liverpool are to be asked to make an allowance of £12,000 to the Mayor to cover the expenses. A Liverpool paper hints that unpleasant questions are likely to be asked—such for instance, as the amount spent in presents to the Queen and other members of the Royal party in comparison with that expended on a treat to the aged poor. This seems akin to marrying in haste and repenting at leisure."

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *8th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Human Voice and Edison's Phonograph.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *9th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Elementary Principles of Chemistry.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

July 3rd, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1886.

THE DOOMED COLLEGES OF BENGAL.

THE oracle has spoken and in no uncertain sound. The Government of Bengal has published its resolution on the subject of Bengal Colleges. Much is made in it of the Resolution of the Government of India appointing the Education Commission of 1882, which expressed "a desire to offer every encouragement to native gentlemen interested in the subject, to come forward and assist in the cause of public instruction." Its spirit, however, has been entirely lost sight of and its intentions so perverted as to make it possible to hold that the alternative of native gentlemen not coming forward as contemplated in the Resolution, should be the abolition of the institution in question. Now mark reader the wording of the Resolution :—

"The Government is *ready therefore, to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help.* It is *willing* to hand over any of its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness."

The italics are ours. They indicate that Government was in no case prepared to force the measure down in any locality, but if any local body was advanced and capable enough to take charge of a school or college, Government was to throw no unnecessary obstacles in the way of their doing so. The EducationCommission, observed that, private enterprise even now produces results which are found by ordinary tests to be by no means unsatisfactory, and produces them at an average cost in colleges of one-eighth, and in secondary schools of one-fourth the amount spent on each pupil in departmental institutions. The Commission was perfectly right so far, and two of its recommendations were reasonable enough. It recommended that :—

"In dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing colleges, these colleges be regarded as divided into three classes, viz.—

(1) Those from which it is premature for Government to consider the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are, and will long continue to be, the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends.

(2) Those that might be transferred with advantage, as a measure promising useful political results, to bodies of native gentlemen, provided the new managers give satisfactory guarantees that the colleges will be maintained (*a*) permanently, (*b*) in full efficiency, (*c*) in such a way as to make it adequate for all the wants of the locality."

Its third recommendation, however, was not in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution, and exceeded its powers. It runs thus :—

"Those which have been shown to be unsuccessful, or of which the cost is not of proportion to the utility, and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency. Such colleges should be closed if, after due notice, no local body be formed to carry them on with such a grant-in-aid as the rules provide."

* * * We have therefore no hesitation in recommending that the Government of Bengal be requested to consider the propriety of dealing with the Rajshahye and Krishnagur Government colleges on the principle applicable to the second class, and with the colleges at Berhampore, Midnapore, and Chittagong on the principles applicable to the third class, as suggested by the Bengal Provincial Committee.

It serves as a convenient loophole to all local Governments to withdraw whenever they choose from the field of high education and the full scope of its dangerous consequences could not have been apparent to the Government of India when it obtained its tacit sanction. Recommendations No. 1 2 and 3 cannot be reconciled to each other, for if a stringent application be made of the last one, the efficiency, permanency, and adequacy contemplated in the others could not be ensured. And the discretion that has been allowed to the Local Governments shows that the Commission was not sure whether it was right in making the last recommendation.

None would hail with more genuine pleasure the growth and development of the spirit of independence in educational matters than ourselves and it has been a source of pride and joy to us that in the metropolis at any rate the indication of that spirit is unquestionable. But private enterprise is not yet strong enough in the Mufassil, and the Government it would be redundant for us to say, spends no fabulous sums on the education of the country, to consider, in the words of the recommendation, "the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are and will long continue to be the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends." We have no objection to any school or college being transferred under recommendation No. 2. Nor would we do so under recommendation No. 3 if we could be sure, which unfortunately we cannot, that private enterprise were strong enough in the Mufussil to dispense with Government aid. In some parts of the country it is satisfactory to note the spirit is gaining ground. An application, for instance has been recently received from Narail, in the district of Jessore, for the establishment at that place of a college up to the F. A. standard on the grant-in-aid system, and has received favourable consideration from Government. It must be presumed in all cases until the contrary be proved, that it is premature, for Government to withdraw under the first recommendation. When a case is made out to the contrary and when a local body is prepared to take over charge under the second recommendation, as is alleged to be the case in Midnapore, there can be no objection against a change as is proposed by Government. The Midnapore College seems to be very nearly a self supporting institution, as the Government grant during the last two years ranged from 407 to 624 Rs. The test laid down by the Education Commission, that "the fact any school raises more than 60 per cent. of its entire expenditure from fees to be taken as affording a presumption that the transfer of such school to local management can be safely effected," has been, it is said, fully satisfied in the case of the Midnapore Collegiate School, and the Collegiate School therefore goes with the College courteously so called, for it is we believe no better than a High School and teaches up to the F.A. standard. The Midnapore Municipality takes over both the School and the College with an annual grant of 600 and 1000 Rs. respectively. But we are not sure whether, what owing to the instability of the local income and what owing to the changable constitution of the governing body, the requirements of the second recommendation of the Commission can be strictly fulfilled. The colleges of Rajshahye and Krishnagur also will be, we are told, transferred only in case any body of native gentlemen can give adequate guarantees for permanent and efficient management; but as yet no arrangement under such conditions has been possible. It has been represented, with regard to Chittagong, that the town is so isolated and cut off from other centres of education that there are good reasons for maintaining a College in it, whether a local body comes forward to undertake the management or not. In all these cases, while inviting offers from residents of position, it is deemed necessary to wait until

public opinion has matured, and the change recommended can be effected with the cordial cooperation of all concerned.

That, however, is not to be the case with the ill-fated Baharampore College. Its fate is to be more ignominious. The Baharampore public have been served with a peremptory notice that they must choose the lesser evil. In an unmistakeable tone are we told that "in pursuance of the policy indicated by the Education Commission, and affirmed by the Government of India, it will be necessary, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to close the Midnapore and Baharampore Colleges if no arrangement can be made before the 1st of May 1887 for the transfer of their charge. It is thus left to those interested to determine for themselves whether these institutions shall continue to exist, and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently anticipates that the public spirit and interest in high education, for which both the important districts immediately affected are remarkable, will be found equal to the occasion."

THE CROLE CASE.

A MADRAS correspondent of the *Pioneer* has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the termination of the Garstin Dacoity case, to lay before the public a full and unvarnished account of the treatment which Mr. Crole, late Collector of Madura, has received at the hands of the Local Government. The correspondent quotes chapter and verse in support of the statements made by him. If he had not done so, it would have been difficult to believe the extraordinary story he tells. He has done invaluable service to the cause of good government in this country by a thorough and merciless exposure of the real character of the Indian bureaucracy. This exposure, we need hardly say, is a practical impeachment of the administration of Mr. Grant-Duff. The state of things in the Madras Presidency which the correspondent of the *Pioneer* discloses is deplorable in the extreme, and calculated to ruin the good name of British rule in India. His letters contain a plain and impartial narrative of the facts which led to the suspension of Mr. Crole. A careful study of these facts will enable the British public to form a correct estimate of the character of the "earnest, upright English gentlemen," who rule the destinies of one-fifth of the entire human race inhabiting India.

It appears that in March 1882 Mr. Crole was appointed to act as Magistrate-Collector of Madura, which is the most difficult and turbulent district in the Madras Presidency. He had throughout his official career been recognised as an extremely able revenue officer, and this circumstance led to his being placed in charge of Madura. Mr. Grant-Duff had more than once expressed his high appreciation of the ability with which Mr. Crole administered the district. It was unfortunate for him that as Chief Revenue Officer of Madura Mr. Crole came to know many instances of landholding by Civilians in the Madras Presidency in flagrant violation of the letter of the Civil Service covenant. Towards the end of January 1884, he was consulted by Mr. Kotaswamy Tevar, Sub-Zemindar of Ramnad, regarding the purchase of the Richings Tea and Cinchona estate at Ootakamund, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan, the Senior Member of the Madras Council. The price demanded was Rs. 1,25,000. Mr. Crole had no previous acquaintance with the zemindar, who asked his advice simply as the collector of the District. Collectors are enjoined by the rules of their order to afford every facility in the shape of advice to zemindars. Mr. Crole felt it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of Government. He communicated the facts to Mr. Forster Webster, the Chief Secretary to Government. In August 1885 Mr. Crole was consulted confidentially regarding the agitation which Captain E. A. Campbell was carrying on in England against landholding by Madras officials. He had a conservation with Mr. Forster Webster about the question generally at which the Richings estate matter was re-discussed. Mr. Crole was then desired by the Chief Secretary to submit a confidential report on the subject in writing for the

Governor's information. On the 26th September 1885 Mr. Crole furnished Mr. Grant-Duff with a memorandum of what had come to his knowledge on the whole subject of landholding by Madras Civilians. This document shews that when Kotaswamy Tevar consulted Mr. Crole regarding the purchase of the Richings estate, he wanted to see the papers. Among these he found, besides correspondence with Mr. J. F. Sullivan, son of the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, a valuation of the estate by Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, the owner of the house in which Mr. H. E. Sullivan lived at Ootakamund. This valuation showed that the proposal was that the zemindar purchaser was to give Rs. 60,000, being the full value of the Richings estate plus Rs. 65,000 as a gift to the vendor. Mr. Crole advised the zemindar not to buy the estate, and he wrote accordingly to Mr. J. F. Sullivan. A pressing invitation to purchase followed, and offers were made to reduce the price; but the zemindar remained firm. "The whole tenor of these communications," wrote Mr. Crole in his memorandum, "proves that Mr. J. F. Sullivan was not the owner. He says, for instance, that if a liberal offer be made, he will try and get it accepted or words to that effect, and so on. There is no doubt, I believe, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was the original sole owner and planter of the property. His son, who had been acting Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ramnad, was compelled towards the latter part of 1883 to leave the force as he was unable to pass the departmental examination. This was about the time when the holding of land by Civilians was attracting notice. His father thereupon appears to have entered into some transaction with him for the purpose of transferring the Richings property to his name. Of this I have no particulars, but certain it is that in the beginning of 1884 all parties still recognised the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan as virtual proprietor." Mr. Lee Kirby, a professional estate valuator, informed Mr. Crole that he (Mr. Kirby) had been engaged by the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan to value the Richings estate for the purpose of placing it in the English market; that it would be perfectly impossible to put a higher estimate on it than Rs. 25,000. Another significant fact mentioned by Mr. Crole in his memorandum was that in one of the letters, the zemindar of Ramnad is urged by Mr. J. F. Sullivan to consult no one except Srinivasa Murti Iyengar, who is an old dependent of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Crole asserted that to his personal knowledge the Senior Member of the Madras Council is in the habit of going out of his way to promote the interests of this protege of his. Mr. Crole further stated that from the time he advised the zemindar of Ramnad not to buy the Richings estate, he incurred the displeasure of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, who began to denounce him in his official capacity, and that the agitators of Madura took advantage of this circumstance, which increased his (Mr. Crole's) difficulties in managing a very troublesome district.

This memorandum having been laid before the Governor of Madras, Mr. Crole was called upon to substantiate the statements which he had made therein. The proofs which he brought forward to show that in January 1884 the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was looked upon as the virtual proprietor of the Richings estate were overwhelming. With his letter, dated the 19th November, 1885, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, he submitted affidavits from Mr. Kotaswamy Tevar, Zemindar of Ramnad, Mr. Rajaram Row, Deputy Collector and Manager of Ramnad, Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, Local Fund Engineer, Mudura, and Mr. R. Ramasubbagyar, *Vakil, Madras High Court. Mr. Crole wrote;*—"*I do not for one moment wish to press any undue conclusions from these gentlemen's affidavits. If true, they form more than a prima facie case. Their truth is borne out by all* Mr. J. F. Sullivan's acts. Can it be wondered that the parties in this case, in common with the general public, should, in face of the admitted original ownership of the estate, continue to look upon the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan as still under the circumstances, the virtual proprietor? It is surely for him to prove by such means as may be open to him, that he had on the date referred to, in truth and in fact dispossessed himself entirely of all connection with, or interest in, a property with which his name had got mixed up, in the first instance, entirely owing to his voluntary act. This is not a case of baseless or gratuitous accusations. The conviction that he remained virtually the proprietor was not a mistake monopolised by the Zemindar or other outsiders. It was curiously enough shared by his own son, who is now put forward as sole owner. The extent of this son's right is to be gathered from his prefacing his negotiations by warning the Zemindar that nothing could be done without communication with his father, and by passages in his letters which negative any possibility of proprietory right as resting in him separately from his father. As might be expected, his letters contain expressions which gave a superficial gloss to the idea of a transfer real and complete. But the correspondence, taken as a whole, negatives this, while the affidavits flatly contradict it. Moreover, here we have a young man, notoriously without means, a failure in the Police Department, suddenly possessed of property which he values at much over a lakh of rupees." * * * As things stand at present, the Zemindar continues to deny that he was dealing with any one save the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan. Mr. O'Shaughnessy asserts that the latter gentleman continues to own the estate, while Mr. R. Ramasabha Iyar deposes to purchasing its produce through the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan's agent in 1884. There is no means of disproving these things unless the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan himself comes forward to do so." The Senior Member of the Madras Council should have come forward to prove that he was not the real owner of the Richings estate at the time his son was negotiating for its sale with the Zemindar of Ramnad. But the Hon'ble gentleman did nothing of the kind. His silence is significant. As the other points raised in Mr. Crole's memorandum of the 26th September, 1885, are subsidiary to this vital question, we need not enter into them here.

It is also worthy of note that Mr. Crole, while in charge of the Madura district, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Mr. Garstin, second Member of the Board of Revenue. In July 1885 Mr. Garstin and Mr. Crole were travelling together in a railway carriage, when the conversation turned upon the case of Mr. Breeks-Atkinson, the late Collector of Tinnevelly, whom the Government had dismissed from the service for having borrowed money from people in his own district. Mr. Garstin, who held a preliminary inquiry into the case, severely denounced Mr. Atkinson to Mr. Crole, who replied that in his opinion the misdeeds of the juniors in the service might be leniently dealt with when the seniors themselves set the bad example of deliberately breaking their covenant. When Mr. Crole made his remark he had the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan in his mind; but as Mr. Garstin has an estate of his own at Devakolum he thought that the remarks pointed to his own shortcomings. He became angry and demanded names, which Mr. Crole refused to give. Mr. Garstin threatened that on his return to Madras he would write officially and ask for names. An angry correspondence then ensued between the two, from which Mr. Garstin did not come out well. He then waited for an opportunity to teach. Mr. Crole had to cancel a contract for printing on account of the inability of the contractor to fulfil it. The matter was of course reported to the Board of Revenue, which held "that the whole responsibility for the failure of the experiment rests with Mr. Crole, the Collector, for having, in the first place recommended a man for a Government contract who was a Government servant, and therefore under the rules ineligible to undertake it, and next for not having taken proper care to ascertain that he was solvent." This decision was communicated to Mr. Crole in a letter, which was signed by "Sidney Laffan, Acting Sub-Secretary." In arriving at this decision, Mr. Garstin forgot that a G. O. entitled Mr. Crole to give out the printing contract in question to this particular contractor. Mr. Crole pointed out the mistake of facts under which the Board had thrown upon him the whole responsibility for the failure of the printing contract. He quoted the G. O. alluded to above and explained all the circumstances of the case. He thus concluded:—"The Board will probably be pleased after this *resume* to delete the reflections on me which appear above the signature of Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Laffan." The Board discovered a deep and dangerous significance in the phraseology of the sentence we have just quoted. They handed up Mr. Crole to Government for the grossly insubordinate tone of the passage, which they interpreted as an insinuation that the reflection to which he took exception were drafted by the Board's Acting Sub-Secretary and communicated to him without the knowledge of the members. It is believed that the draft of this particular paragraph in the Board's letter is in Mr. Garstin's handwriting. Mr. Crole protested against the construction which had been put upon his phraseology by the Board, and nothing was farther from his thoughts than to make an insinuation regarding the authorship of the reflections on himself referred to. But the Government refused to accept this explanation and came to the conclusion that "in addressing such a communication to the Board, Mr. Crole has been guilty of gross and intentional insubordination and has incurred the grave displeasure of Government." The facts we have stated above speak for themselves and scarcely require any comment. Well might the correspondent of the *Pioneer* ask "is this not a travesty upon justice?" Let the impartial British public decide the question.

RECASTING OF THE HIGH COURT.

EVER since the attempt of Warren Hastings of infamous memory to buy up the late Supreme Court, that Court never secured the good graces of Government. It was too independent, too far above tortuous ways, too loyal to the traditions of the highest judicial institutions of Great Britain to suit the temper of Indian rulers. Many were the attempts made to control its action and its ways; but they failed. The Charter on which the Court was founded was too clearly worded to be easily touched, and as long as the rule of the East India Company lasted so long was there a desire in England to keep up the rivalry of the Court as a counterpoise to the almost irresponsible power of a private trading corporation wielding unlimited sovereignty. With the abolition of the Company in 1858 this motive disappeared, and the way was cleared for the amalgamation of the Sudder and the Supreme Courts—a measure which Warren Hastings had earnestly desired, but failed to accomplish. This was effected in 1864, when the High Court was established in the place of the old Supreme Court. It came into existence under a new less rigid charter, and the independence of the Court was to a great extent curbed. With an overwhelming majority of Civilian Judges this was unavoidable. The Barrister Judges, however, still retained their traditions, and on the whole the loss of independence was not much marked. Even as rank Radicals, once promoted to the Upper House become thorough-going Tories, so did many Civilian Judges under the ennobling contagion of the Barrister Judges readily take to the ways of the highest judicial luminaries of England. This was not what was expected by Government; so another curb was deemed necessary, and Lord Lytton applied it, when he ruled that the Judges of the High Court were removable by a fiat of the Viceroy. This legally reduced the status of the High Court to that of the old Company's Courts. In the eye of law, the tenure of office of the High Court Judges is now as insecure as that of any last-grade Munsiff in the country. This degradation of the high office does not, however, seem to have satisfied Government. The jealousy which prompted Warren Hastings to induce Mr. Impey to receive pay from the East India Company still exists, and diverse have been the attempts within the last few years to further emasculate the Court. The last attempt comes under the plea of economy. The Finance Committee, now sitting at Simla, acting of Course under the inspiration of Government, have addressed a letter to the Judges of the High Court of Fort William (we presume, similar letters have been addressed to the other High Courts,) asking their opinion on various schemes of reduction. At first sight this letter may be looked upon as a matter

of routine. The Committee have been appointed expressly for the purpose of suggesting effective reductions in all departments of Government, and it is but natural that the court should come under their purview like any of the other branches of the service. It would be a trite axiom to repeat that when retrenchments are necessary, they should be effected as much in the judicial as in the Public Works, or other departments, so long as the efficiency of the service is not affected. Reading, however, between the lines, we cannot help thinking that there is more in the letter of the Finance Committee than what meets the eye. There is a bias apparent in the tone of the letter which augurs ill. The Committee make no attempt at giving the two sides of a question with fullness or fairness. They take up only what to them appear as weak points, and come to the conclusion that the Original Side of the High Court is too costly, and should be replaced by a Court of the class of ordinary District Judge or "by a Small Cause Court invested with special powers." From what is known of the leaning of Government, the presumption is that a District Judge is what is aimed at, and rumour is not wanting, though not very trustworthy, to say that a despatch to this effect has already been sent to Lord Kimberley by the Supreme Government. The question of a Small Cause Court Judge with special powers was fully discussed when the new Small Cause Court law was under discussion a few years ago, and the consensus of public opinion then was so markedly against it that the Government thought fit to abandon it. The question was discussed a second time last year by the Judges of the High Court, and rejected as mischievous. It is, therefore, not at all likely that it is to be revived now. The mention of it has obviously been thrown in to keep up appearances, and the scheme of the District Judge is what need now be taken into consideration. Its greatest recommendation is economy; but economy without efficiency is no recommendation, and we have the firmest conviction that the requirements of the metropolis can not be efficiently met by an officer of the standing of a District Judge. Nor are retrenchments likely to be effected thereby to any appreciable extent. To argue the case fairly, it is necessary to show that the cost at present is wasteful, extravagant, and oppressive before a vaild reason can be put forth for retrenchment, and this is exactly what has not yet been done. According to the Committee's own showing the total cost of the Original Side of the High Court is Rs. 2,98,500 against an alleged income of Rs. 2,30,604, showing an excess charge of Rs. 68,055. This is a small sum enough in all conscience for a High Court. The cost in England is infinitely greater, and, such as it is, it is not correct. The income set down, it is admitted, does not include the proceeds of the Probate and Administration duty. This duty yields a total of Rs. 2,45,382, and it should in all fairness be included among the resources of the Court through which it is earned, and if this be done, it will be seen that the Court, instead of costing Government Rs. 68,055, actually yields it a net profit of Rs. 1,77,327. Thus the Original Side of the Court, instead of being a cause of expense to Government, is a source of handsome profit.

The civil work of the Original Side is thus summarised: 373 uncontested cases decided, 132 contested cases decided, 255 petitions for probate and administration, 1,771 interlocutory applications, 214 applications for executions, 214 references for taking accounts, 138 insolvency cases, 60 applications for *ad interim* protection, and 1,008 miscellaneous applications, making a total of 4,165 items of work. Taking the year at 250 working days, and 5 hours for each working day, the amount of work done was 3 per every hour, or 16½ for the day. Many of them took hours and not a few several days each for their disposal. The judgments in all the important cases took hours to write out, and had in most instances, to be done in extra office hours. Two Judges for this amount of work do not appear to be by any means extravagant. We are free to confess that some of the works are of a routine nature, and could be done by officers of a lower standing without any detriment; but we have no statement at hand to show the extent of such work. The Judges will doubtless supply in due course the necessary data. To judge from the materials furnished by the Committee, we should think that the amount of routine unimportant work cannot be so large as to release one of the two Judges employed; and, if not, there can be no reduction of expenses on account of salary. On the contrary the present two Judges will have to be retained, and a new Subordinate Judge will have to be engaged with an adequate staff of ministerial officers. If this be not done, work will be delayed and the suitors will suffer. The Committee labour under a transparent fallacy about the extravagance of entrusting suits of small amount to very high-paid officers, and appeal to the legal work of the country at large to demonstrate it. True it is that such suits are disposed of in the Mufassil by Munsiffs; but they forget that to prevent failure of justice the Government is obliged to permit a costly, complicated, and tedious system of appeals, and that to rightly judge of the cost of suits in Munsiffs' courts, it is necessary to include the cost of maintaining the appellate Courts. If this be done it would be found that Munsiffi suits are not so cheap as is supposed. We do not care to recall the popular belief about cheap and nasty, but next to justice being done, it is of importance that the conviction should be produced in the suitors and the public that it has been done, and that it has been done expeditiously. To those who have been accustomed to the justice of the Judges of the High Court, officers of a lower grade cannot give the same satisfaction or produce the same impression. There will be a constant suspicion of justice having been denied, and appeals must be, as a matter of course, more frequent, and the expense thereof as also the loss of time thereby involved would be destructive of all efficiency. We are no friends of extravagance and waste; we earnestly advocate strict economy in every department; we would apply the shears wherever it is possible; but we look upon that to be true economy which is consistent with efficiency, and set our face against that which multiplies appeals, involves great loss of time, and fails to satisfy the public about the quality of the justice administered. Economy, moreover, has to be viewed from two different standpoints, (1) that of Government, and (2) that of the suitors. The Government may obtain an officer cheaper than a High Court Judge, for the works proposed, and for the sake of argument we may suppose that he will be as able and efficient as the highest Judge in the country; still there will be discontent, for the people can not be convinced that the cheap article secured by Government was really as good as the dear one. As regards suitors the cost of litigation will increase, and not diminish. From calculations made by the Judges of the High Court, the substance of which is given in the Committee's letter, it is obvious that the average cost of simple small, uncontested suits in the High Court is not greater than what obtains in the Small Cause Court, and the District Judge will, as a matter of course, cost higher, and then there will be the cost of appeal and the loss consequent on delay. That these facts are well known to the Government may be taken for granted; so are they to, at least, some of the members of the Committee, and that the question has been raised in spite of them can be accounted for partly on the supposition that the antipathy to the Court to which we have referred above, and partly to a desire for fresh taxation. Under the charter of the High Court no institution fee or stamp is admissible. This drawback does not exist in the case of District Courts, and if the civil suits of the High Court could be transferred to a District Court, the Government would be at perfect liberty to impose it. Nor would the amount of revenue derivable by this means be a trifle. The total amount under litigation in the High Court in 1884, was over Rs. 28,00,000, and at a low average of 5 per cent. the stamp fee on the amount would come up to a lakh and forty thousand rupees a year. An extra fifty thousand may be looked upon as safe under the head of Court fee stamps, interlocutory petitions, and other sundry items. There is of course no indication whatever of this in the letter of the Committee; but he would be simple indeed who would believe that the Government and the Committee have not made their calculations under this head. Under the circumstances we leave our readers to judge how far the proposal is worthy of encouragement. We are aware that some pleaders expect that their profession will thrive by the establishment of a District Court in Calcutta, for they cannot be kept out of it, though they are now allowed no practice in the Original Side of the High Court; but we cannot believe that they would for their selfish object welcome that which would be injurious to the community at large. Increase of sickness among the community is profitable to practitioners, but, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no respectable medical man wishes for increase of sickness, and we would feign believe that the members of the honorable and learned profession of law would not be behind hand of their medical brethren. The true remedy for their present grievance lies in removing the bar which has hitherto been placed against them in the High Court. At Madras and Bombay the bar has been to a considerable extent removed, and we sincerely hope that our new Chief Justice and his learned colleagues will be able to see their way to justice being done to the Vakils of their Court.

The latter part of the Finance Committee's letter refers to the Appellate Side of the High Court; we reserve it for notice on a future occasion.

THE DEBTOR'S BILL.

WHEN, writing last week on the subject of 'Imprisonment for Debt' we had nothing but Mr. Ilbert's speech before us. The Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons have since been published in the official Gazette. The Statement is fuller than usual, and it is satisfactory to us to find from it that in our last article we did no injustice to any one, though labouring under the disadvantage of insufficient information. The supporters of the proposed measure were 8; those opposed to it and in favour of the present mitigated system of imprisonment 14. Their names are:

For Imprisonment.	*Against Imprisonment.*
1. Madras Government.	1. Advocate General, Bengal.
2. Madras High Court.	2. Bengal Government.
3. Bombay Government.	3. N. W. Government.
4. Bombay High Court.	4. N. W. High Court.
5. Calcutta High Court.	5. Punjab Government.
6. Chamber of Commerce.	6. Chief Commissioner, Burma.
7. Trades Association.	7. Judicial Commissioner Burma.
8. British Indian Association.	8. Resident, Hyderabad.
9. N. W. Board Revenue.	
10. Punjab Chief Court.	
11. Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	
12.———Assam.	
13.———Coorg.	
14. Judicial Commissioner, Coorg.	

Commenting on these lists, Mr. Ilbert says:—"thus, the preponderance of opinion was on the whole in favor of the maintenance of imprisonment for debt under the present condition of India, but a considerable and influential minority were in favor of its abolition." The word "influential" in this remark is unfortunate; it displays a bias which would have been advantageously avoided. It means, though not in so many words, that the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were less "influential" than the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab, and the N. W. High Court. 'Influential' means exerting power by invisible operation, and as the result shows the majority failed to exert that power on Mr. Ilbert and the Legislature in the matter under notice, and in so far the word has been quite correctly applied, but ordinary courtesy would have been better satisfied had the fact not been ostentatiously obtruded on public attention. However, it is a small matter of taste, which would have called for no notice, but for the bias it displays. The arguments urged by the majority in favor of imprisonment are—(1) that its abolition would "remove the only check upon the fradulent alienation of property by solvent but dishonest debtors;" (2) that "the legal incidents of the

undivided Hindu family, the minute distribution of property caused by the Mahomedan law of descent, and the practice of creating benami title, so common in this country, afford the dishonest debtor endless opportunities of baffling the efforts of the judgment creditor to attach his property"; (3) that creditors are not in the habit of proceeding to extremities, unless the debtor has the means of liquidating a portion at least of the debt; (4) that the men who go to prison are for the most part those who obstinately refuse to pay their debts, and cases of imprisonment for debt is not numerous; (5) "that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would deprive lenders of personal security, would thereby depreciate credit, and would involve an increase in the rate of interest, already high. In the case of agriculturists this might severely impair their ability to pay the land revenue; (6) that abolition "should only be attempted when the habits of secrecy, engendered by centuries of oppression have partly worn away, and when transactions are open and registration of deeds and bonds has become habitual. When the debtor's property can be easily traced and seized in execution of a decree, then it will be reasonable and right to withold execution on the body of a pauper debtor, except as a distinctly exceptional and penal measure in cases of fraud."

Judging from the summary given (we have not access to the original papers) the advocates of abolition of imprisonment for debt have not formulated their opinions with any precision. The Advocate General of Bengal sees "no reason why the matter should not be regulated in India as in England. He thinks "abolition would cause no public injury, while the present system operates only as a means of oppression to the total ruin of the party and of his family." (It is to be presumed that in the opinion of the A. G. such ruin does not take place when a man is imprisoned for a fraudulent debt.) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, though classed among the advocates of abolition "is not prepared to resist the opinions of his local officers, and would defer action until after improvement of the Bankruptcy law." This is politic, certainly. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West supports abolition, "because imprisonment is a relic of the old semi-barbarous debt laws, and because it deprives the prisoners of the means of subsistence and of providing for their families." The North West High Court improves upon the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and is doubtful whether "any useful purpose is served by the perpetuation in the country of that remnant of barbarism." (Why not semibarbarous?)—The Punjab Government fears that "creditors occasionally make use of the law to gratify vindictive feelings or personal spite, and to coerce debtors to sell their lands and property at a price below its proper value, or to relinquish their just rights." None can deny the fact that "spite" and "vindictiveness" do at times prompt imprisonment, and if it be reasonable to prohibit all imprisonment for debt, it would be equally reasonable to prohibit all complaint at the Police Court, for it is an undoubted fact that some forty per cent. of such complaints are false. The objection to the sale of property under coercion is a novel one of its kind, but it is prompted by a feeling of mercy which is deserving of the highest praise; only if the Legislature should act upon it, it should prohibit all sale of property by auction for debt, for it is notorious that auction sales do not realise the full value of property, whether real or personal. The Chief Commissioner of Burma finds that "the practice of imprisonment has been gradually circumscribed among other civilised nations and there is no reason why the way should not be paved for the disappearance of the system in India." This is doubtless following good precedent, but nothing more. The Judicial Commissioner of Burma speaks *ex cathedra*. "He is of opinion that imprisonment should be abolished," and there is an end of it. The Resident at Hyderabad considers that imprisonment "is not wanted to compel payment, while it may be used to bring undue pressure to bear upon a debtor, especially in an agricultural country where interest in land is generally given as security for debts." He recommends that "imprisonment for debt should be retained only to meet cases in which debtors abscond or endeavour to fraudulently evade meeting their obligations." We do not quite understand what is meant by imprisonment not being wanted to compel payment. If it means that the law should not help creditors to recover their dues it is intelligible enough, though not very worldly; but if it implies that decrees and sale of property suffice to recover all dues, and no additional facility is wanted, it is not quite in keeping with the experience of our law courts. With both sale and imprisonment scarce thirty per cent. of judgment debts are recovered, and without imprisonment the ratio would be half that figure. The sentimentalism of "undue pressure" is unique of its kind, and deserving of every praise. Jesus Christ kicked down the counters of the money-lenders from the gate of the temple, but it does not appear that he prohibited law courts to grant decrees for debts. The recommendation to retain imprisonment in the case in which debtors abscond is most appropriate; of course the warrant should issue after the absconding has taken place.

The argument which meets the greatest favor from Mr. Ilbert appears to be "vindictiveness," which leads creditors to prefer body warrant to distress. That such preference is sometimes shown by creditors is undeniable. Human nature would cease to be human nature if the case were otherwise; but it is far from being so prevalent as Mr. Ilbert and his supporters would make out. The necessity of paying the maintenance cost is in most cases sufficient antidote for the evil intention. Certain it is that imprisonment is ordinarily not preferred to distress and sale of property. Suits for debts annually number by hundreds of thousands in the different civil courts of the Bengal provinces, but the number of body warrants issued bears no proportion to them. According to the last Bengal Administration Report, the total of Civil Prisoners in all Bengal was barely 3,500 amidst a population of 66 millions. This would give an average of one prisoner to every 18,000 of the population, or reckoning 42 districts, the average per district would be barely 11. If we bear in mind that civil prisoners included prisoners who are sent to jail on account of non-payment of fines, the actual number of persons sent to prison for debt would be 7 per each district per annum. It is observable, too, that, out of these 7, even the most violent opponent of imprisonment will admit there are at least 3, if not 4, persons who are recusant, and are witholding payment of just debt, though able to pay. The balance then would be 4, and it is for these 4 that the floodgates of tears have been let open and the proposition has been made to do away with imprisonment altogether. We verily believe that a much larger number of persons are annually sent to jail, and many more hung for defects in the administration of criminal justice. Of course we do not put this as an argument in favor of imprisonment for really honest but pauper debtors. We would not punish a single individual for being a pauper, or insolvent. As we said in our last article, we would let off every person who is insolvent and will surrender whatever property he may have for the benefit of his creditors. But we can have no sympathy for the canting sentimentalists who, in order to pose before the public as humanitarians and purchase cheap popularity at the expense of honest traders and capitalists, wish to do away with all protection against fraud and dishonesty.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A ROYAL Proclamation dissolved Parliament on the 29th ultimo, and a new Parliament is to meet on the 5th of August. There was not therefore much time to lose, and the Election 'Campaign' opened formally on the 1st instant. The Premier, who visited Hawarden a short while ago, to gather strength from rest, is his old self again and all energies. He has been visiting Liverpool, Manchester and other important political centres, and his reception everywhere has been of the most enthusiastic order. To the people of London he has addressed a letter in which he appeals to them to redress the injustice which has been shown towards Ireland in the past, and to consolidate their hearts in maintaining the union of the two countries, Great Britain and Ireland, and the immortal strength of the Empire. But his cause will tremble in the balance till the issues of the campaign are known. It is yet difficult to risk a forecast, but judging from appearances there seems to be no reason for despair. Two hundred and sixty-five seats will, we are told, be unopposed; of this number 55 are Gladstonians, 46 Unionists, 96 Conservatives and 86 are Parnellites. Supposing the Unionists go over to the Conservatives in a body, not a very likely contingent by the way, they will score 132 seats against 131 of the Gladstonians and Parnellites combined. And there is little doubt that Mr. Parnell, who has accepted Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme as final, will materially improve his position in the country. His followers mean of course to fight tooth and nail for the liberty of their country, and the spirit in which they propose to carry on the campaign will appear from the fact that they mean to storm by force if they can some of the enemy's strongholds. Michael Davitt, for example, was to have opposed Lord Hartington at Rossendale, a retort we suppose of Mr. Gladstone having been opposed in Midlothian by a Conservative somebody. The report, however, is said to be unfounded. The elections have now fairly commenced. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, the speaker. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Lord John Manners Lord Cavendish, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir Joseph Pease have been returned unopposed. We find the names of Lord Randolph Churchill, W. H. Smith, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Caine, Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Seton-Karr, Lord Elcho, Baron de Worms, Mr. Baden-Powell, and Mr. O'Connor, among those that have been elected. The name of Mr. Evelyn for Deptford also occurs in the list and we know this gentleman defeated Mr. Lalmohun Ghose in the last elections. We do not know whether we are to interpret this as a fresh defeat of Mr. Ghose. That would be a grievous disappointment indeed, and let us hope that Mr. Ghose has not been opposed by Mr. Evelyn and that the result of his candidature is not yet known. The latest telegrams unfortunately do not allow us for the present to take a very hopeful view of Mr. Gladstone's prospects. The result of the election, so far as known, shows one hundred and three Tories, thirty-seven Gladstonians, fourteen Unionists, and eight Parnellites are returned.

THE Bombay Presidency Association held a public meeting on the 29th ultimo, in support of the candidature of the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nowroji for Holborn and Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose for Deptford. The President, Mr. Dinshaw Manackji Petit, expressed a hope that Mr. Ghose would succeed this time considering his worth and eloquence. A resolution expressing the confidence of the meeting in the two candidates as faithful representatives of Indian interests and tendering its cordial thanks to the electors of Holborn and Deptford for accepting them as their candidates at the ensuing General Election, was carried with acclamation. The resolution, we have no doubt; has been wired to England and ought to help largely in strengthening the hands of Messrs. Ghose and Nowroji. Their success will be the recognition of a very important principle and no stone should be left unturned for securing it. Mr. Ghose has, we are very pleased to learn, improved his eloquence marvellously during his sojourn and yields to none of England's platform speakers, which adds considerably to the chances of his success. Mr. Grattan-Geary of the *Bombay Gazette*, will, it is said, contest an Irish constituency in Home Rule interest. Another new Indian candidate Mr. Routledge, late of the *Friend of India*, will oppose Sir Roper Lethbridge at South Kensington in the Liberal interest. We are sorry that these two friends of India should have been pitted against one another as adversaries and could not try their chances in separate fields, as the success of both would be an accession of strength to India.

PRIVATE telegraphic information received in Bombay states that a monster meeting was held at the Holborn Town Hall, and was an immense success. A resolution adopting Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee as a candidate for the constituency was carried with acclamation.

OFF and on for some years we have urged the necessity of throwing open the Senate House to the Reporters of the press, but to no effect. On one occasion Dr. R. Mitra, as a Senator, made a formal proposition to that effect, but the Syndicate overruled him. The late Mr. Atkinson once moved in the matter, but with no better result. The Syndicate could not think of desecrating their Star Chamber by so democratic a procedure. Bureaucratic to the utmost, the Syndics abhorred the idea of allowing common people to approach them while they are engaged in their deliberations, and for the public they have always evinced the most supreme contempt. It was expected that a change would follow the widening of the circle and increasing the number of the Syndics; but the recent experiment made by the *Statesman* shows that the old leaven is still dominant. As the Bengali adage has it, even the tamest pussy sent to the jungle becomes a veritable tiger. The horror that depicted the faces of the august dons when the *Statesman's* reporter entered the Senate Hall on Saturday, before last was indeed pitiful to behold; a pious Hindu beholding a Muslim breaking down an image of Jagannath could scarcely have evinced greater horror. Of course the deliberations of the Senate are not kept sacret; there is no law enjoining secrecy; and all important matters are made public by the members immediately after every meeting, and some times even before a meeting is held. We have ourselves frequently reported at length in these columns the debates of important meetings and the substantial accuracy of the report published by the *Statesman* last week, even after the expulsion of its reporter from the meeting room, shows that it is hopeless for the Syndics to defend their camera from the intruding gaze of outsiders. It would be well, therefore, for them to make a virtue of necessity by throwing open of their own accord the Senate meetings to reporters, or they will soon find that the public has the power to force them to do so. The Bombay University sets them a good example. It has by law ordained that both its Senate and Syndicate meetings should be accessible to reporters of the press, and there is nothing peculiar in Bengal, except the spirit of bureaucracy which is rampant in certain quarters, to make a different rule desirable here.

THERE IS good promise of the obnoxious Hill question being brought to a head at an early date. The Associations of Calcutta, both Indian and European have determined that the scandal should not be permitted to continue any longer, and they have resolved to put their shoulders to the wheel together to wrench, if necessary, the required measure of reform from Government. Their representatives met at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday last to concert measures for a strong expression of public opinion, and not even has the Defence Association kept away from the movement. It has been decided to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall at an early date, and a representive Excutive Committee has been appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. A similar movement was, we remember, brewing last year, but was nipped in the bud by interested official intervention. This year public opinion is decidedly stronger, and the movement, let us hope will be attended with better success. The Finance Committee, inspired by the Government that appointed it, has been busy in suggesting the application of the shears in all in conceiveable and impossible corners for effecting the saving of a few paltry hundreds and thousands of rupees. But it seems to shut its eyes piously to this crying and scandalous evil. The Government, we submit, has no right to look for retrenchment in any other quarter before it has been made to consent to give up this unnecessary and unjustifiable luxury.

BILLWA MANGAL THAKOOR, the latest outcome of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose's dramatic genius, more than fully sustains his well-earned reputation as a successful writer for the stage. Himself a veteran and consummate actor, Babu Grish Chunder Ghose is a master of his art, and knows how to strike the right chord and to take by storm, as it were, the imagination of his audience. The way to fruition was well paved by his *Chaitanya Lila* and *Buddhudeb Charita* and *Billwa Mangal Thakoor* is but the pinnacle of the mighty edifice of which the former—grand and magnificient in their way—were but the stepping stones. We owe to Babu Grish Chunder Ghose for the gradual banishment from our stage of those good for nothing light plays which were justly regarded as its disgrace, and kept away the better part of the community from our theatres. To him are we also indebted, in a large measure, for the introduction of a really high tone of morality on our stage, long unknown within its precincts, and so effectively has he succeeded in carrying on this measure of reform that one looks in vain all through his large and commodious theatre, of a night when *Budha, Chaitanya* or *Billwa Mangal* is on board at the Star, for those bare-bodied, garland-necked, and brandy-smelling and noise-making beaus who had come, so to speak, to monopolise our places of amusements, before these high-toned plays created their disgust and abhorence. The work begun by *Chaitanya* and carried on by *Pralhad* and *Budha* has now been completed. The noble teachings of those master minds have not been lost away on *BillwaMangal* who frail and weak as he is, has taught his fellow-men lessons nobler far and more beneficial in the long run, than the dry philosophical and classic monologues of reformers of faith and religion. *Billwa Mangal* lays no claims to Avatarism as do *Chaitanya* or *Budha*, but is an ordinary mortal man, with more than a full complement of the weaknesses of humanity, whose doings and sayings are bound to come home to every one similarly circumstanced, or likely so to be. He is a living exemplification of the good work done by *Chaitanya* and *Budha* whom the clever author has already introduce to his audience to great advantage and prepared their minds for a grand finale. The success of *Billwa Mangal* is, we believe, due to no mean extent to this delicate and philosophic arrangement, which one is not likely to perceive as one runs. The plot turns upon a stale, but by no means unprofitable story, in which *Billwa Mangal*, a young Brahmin rake who has managed to run through his riches, is brought to his senses by the ignoble conduct and noble utterances of *Chintamoni*, the mistress she loves and adores. A mad worshipper of bewitching beauty he recks not storms and waves, and, he if cannot get a boat or craft on a tempestuous night to cross the river that intervenes between him and his adored he jumps head long, into the deadly gulf and crosses it with the aid of an abhored human carcass, whose nausiating stench affects not his maddened senses. If he has not the wherewithal to getover the barrier between him and his charmer, he catches hold of the tail of a deadly serpent, who in fear of life thrusts its hood into a hole and cannot be drawn out by human strength, and thus affords a convenient, though dangerous ladder for the love-stricken maniac. But his adored was not "the pure the chaste the inexpressive she"—She was but of her kind and appreciates not and values not his marvellous devotion. But worship he must and devoutly, and the coldness of his mistress but serves to point to him, the true path and divine light bursts on him and he is saved. To concentrate his devotion in Krishna he puts out his eyes with his own hands, and is much exercised that the beautiful cow-herd who has come to be his guide and protector, should still distract him from divine Krishna. Samson-like, however, he in his blindness does naught to injure men; his work is to propagate peace and good will and the blessed Krishna's name, for he is as he has ever been, though misguided, the best of men. His heart was ever filled to an exuberance with love and spirit of worship, and he has found its fitting object now. Chintamoni in the meanwhile was burning with repentance; she also has forsaken her ways and the riches of the world; she has found the true light and follows *Billwa Mangal* and finds peace, as all men and women do and will, upon whom this heavenly lesson is not lost. The cleverness with which the outlines of the play sketched above, has been filled with the aid of the Pagolini, the beggar, the waiting maid, the merchant and his wife, the little cow-herd and the sham devotee, speaks highly of the author's dramatic powers, and to their credit must it be said that all the artistes sustain their respective parts with remarkable diligence and cleverness, special praise being of course always due to *Billwa Mangal* and *Chintamoni*. *Billwa Mangal* is purposely represented as without a family or friends, and that enhances the sympathy of the audience with the poor misguided youth, who had never an occasion of learning the ways of good. But his heart was ever exuberant in love, and when the divine light dawns on him he does more good work than pulpit or *vedi* has ever done or is likely to do.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Dominion Government has announced that its policy in regard to the fisheries question remains unchanged, and that it will strictly adhere to the treaty of 1818.

THE British Government has announced its intention of supporting the Canadian Government in its policy in regard to the fisheries question.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article in which it dwells upon the indulgence shown by the Porte towards Prince Alexander, and adds that the situation in that quarter is fraught with danger for the future.

THE Porte has earnestly urged Prince Alexander to strictly observe the Roumelian Statute, and has represented the dangers that will attend any infringement of it.

THE Austrian and German Governments have intimated to Russia that they would disapprove of any insolated action on her part in Bulgaria.

THE Russian Government has pointed out to the Porte several violations of the Roumelian Statute by Prince Alexander, and has requested energetic Turkish intervention in the matter.

COLONEL H. WARD arrived at Bhopal on his return from Simla, where he has been receiving instructions, as to his new duties, and has taken over charge from Nawab Abdul Latif. The Nawab remains for a week at Bhopal as Her Highness the Begum's guest. That ought to show how well the Nawab has been doing his work there.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALDED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—IN cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jonghs's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition.' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come to general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, Londen.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 30, 1886.*

GENERAL.—In modification of the order dated the 1st instant, it is notified that Babu Nadiachand Dutt acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, from the 1st January to the 4th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that district.

Mr T J Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, and Mr H H Heard, Offg Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B C) of 1880 in their respective districts.

The services of Babu Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Babu Mohanund Gupta is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in Orissa.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Depy Collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr R H Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for six weeks under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C F Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 16th May 1886.

Mr W H Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Banka sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shoshi Voosun Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr F R S Collier, officiating Inspector-General of Registration, acted as Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, from the 12th April to the 7th May 1886, inclusive.

Mr. Horace A Cockerell, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, has been allowed leave for three months, under section 32, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th proximo.

Mr D J Macpherson, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July next.

Babu Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of that sub-division during the absence, on leave of Mr D J Macpherson or until further orders.

Mr C A Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, has been allowed leave for two months under Note to Rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Babu Soshi Voosun Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

POLICE.—Mr J Lambert, C I E, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for 6 months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H C Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Mr J Lambert, C I E., or until further orders.

Major H M Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is promoted to the first grade of District Superintendentof Police, with effect from the 16th April 1886, Colonel C C J Daunt, VC, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel A R Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong is promoted to the 1st grade of District Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Colonel H E Waller retired, but will continue to act until further orders, as Deputy Inspector General of Police.

REGISTRATION:—Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Girwardhari Lal is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, or until further orders.

OPIUM—Mr O O' Donnell, Probationary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr H. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Seetapore, on deputation, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr C M Jerdon, Sub Deputy Opium Agent, Allgurh, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th proximo.

Mr G R Carter, Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as Sub Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C M Jerdon or until further orders.

SANITATION.—Dr S S Lynch, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, has been allowed special leave for six months under sections 46 and 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th June.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon Major J O' Brien, officiating Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for twenty eight days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Surgeon-Major W A Gilligan, Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd July 1886.

Mr F J Murphy, Medical, Officer, Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 10, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Mr P C Lyon, C S, Assistant commissioner Sibsagar, is transferred to the district of Durrung, and placed in charge of the Munguldye, sub-division.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned gentlemen to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language—

Baboo Soshi Kumar Dutt, Special Deputy collector, Mymensingh.

Baboo Tara Nath Bose, temporary Sub Deputy collector, Mymensing.

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. J. French Mullen and Baboo Pran Kissen Das of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Baboo Moti Lal Mukherjee and Baboo Govinda chandra Mukherjee.

Advertisements.

Notice.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Monday the 12th current, for removing the Cast Iron Fountain now standing at the North-west corner of Dalhousie Square and re-erecting the same at Singhee Bagan in Barranossy Ghose's Street. The tenders must include concrete foundation for and re-adjustment of base, as also water fittings and overflow connection with street sewer. Particulars of which may be learnt in the Engineer's Office.

Tenders are to be addressed under sealed cover to the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation and marked "Tenders for Shifting Fountain," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 50 in Government Currency Notes.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the audit and examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1885-86 will be made under Section 63 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, at the Office of the Commissioners from and after the 15th July 1886, and that a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined will be open during office hours for the inspection of all parties interested from and after the 8th July 1886.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

426 Secretary to the Coporation.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

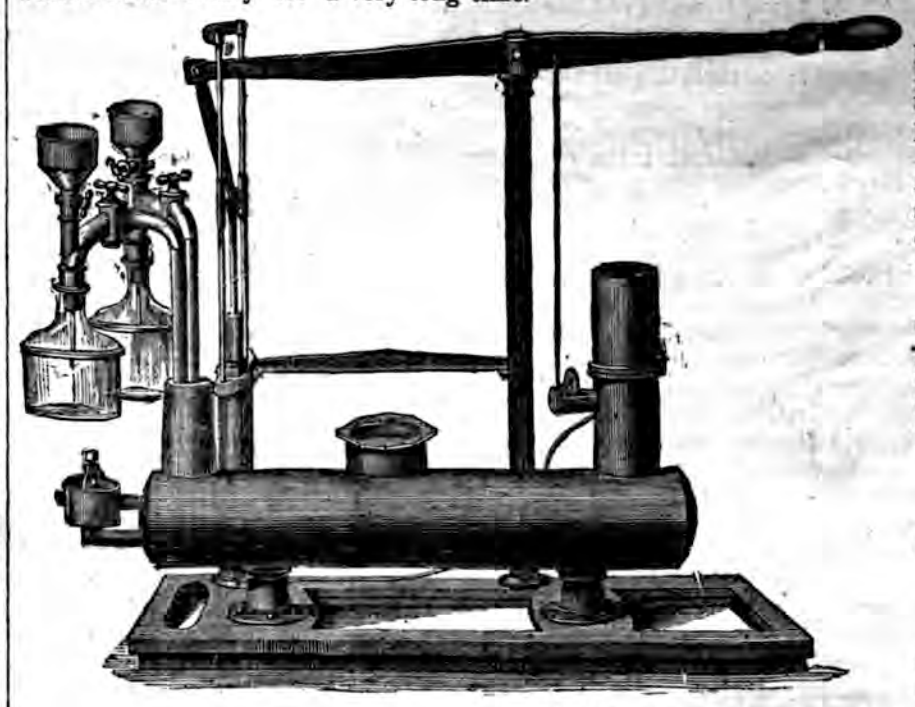
420 Secretary and Treasurer.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

404 ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN EMPRESS'
JUBILEE!!

Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Great and Glorious Reign

COOKE & KELVEY
Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.
THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY,
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
IMPERIAL CROWN
WITH THE INSCRIPTION—
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."
THESE MEDALS
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
COOKE & KELVEY
At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
INDIAN PEOPLE
AND THEIR
DEVOTION
TO THE
AUGUST PERSON
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her
Majesty's Jubilee Year.

In Silver, large size 1¾ inches in diameter fitted in Case	Rs.	16	0	0
Ditto small size 1½ inches in diameter fitted in Case	„	12	0	0

COOKE & KELVEY
WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.
Calcutta, June 1886.

405

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.
The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.
COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.
Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s, 6d.,*
Sole Proprietors.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.
406

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities *only,* and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*
407

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL
373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.
Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L. M. S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.
Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 408

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.
An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 409

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

JUST arrived per S. S. *Lord Gough* and *Brindisi*.

40 sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds together with many new and seperior Cabbages, many Cauliflowers, Knol, Kole Beet. Radish Turnip, Beans, Peas, Lettuce, &c., &c., in tin, packed in America with portraits and brief instructions on each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of the above seeds in pakets made up here with all best seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of all double and mostly new flower seeds packed in America with portrait, and brief instructions upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

15 sorts of do., do. made up here with all the best and chosen flower seeds at Rs. 3 a packet. Patna large & cauliflower seed at Re. 1-8 per tola. Patna large & late cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola. Best American cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola.

25 sorts of fresh rainy season country vegetable seeds with several kinds of brinjal, sims, lacos, sweet danta, &c., &c., Re. 1-8 per packet.

10 shorts of purely rain flower seeds with Benares Double Zinnia Balsam, &c. &c. at Re. 1 a packet.

Jara Brinjal seed largest of its kind at Re. 1 per tola.

20 sorts of Native Fruit seeds, fresh, all new collections, at Re. 1 a packet.

20 sorts of everlasting English ornamental shrub, undershrub, creepers, &c., seeds just received from London at Rs. 2 a packet.

Jara Radish, very large, never seen. at Rs. 8 per tola.

For plants and new seeds, price lists send half anna postage stamps. Any one requiring a good book our Agri, Horti. and Floriculture with the help of which to grow seeds and plants without a least difficulty should lose no time to send Rs. 5 for the comprehensive and complete volume just reduced from Rs. 8, containirg nearly 1300 pages, mostly illustrated and well-bound. This Vol. will answer for all the phases of gardening necessary for a lover of gardens.

Benaras Langra and Durbhunga mangoes can be supplied in any number required also all the other plants.

PIKEPARA NURSELY, CALCULTA; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA. 412

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : 27 Dalhousie Square. GEO. L. KEMP, *Secretary.*

41

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

	Rs	As.
THE FALL IN SILVER—The question discussed and a fit remedy proposed. By a Banker ...	1	0
A COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF SILVER QUESTION.—By H. Bull ...	1	0
DISCARDED SILVER—A plan for its use as money. By Charlmont David	1	4
A HANDBOOK ON GOLD AND SILVER.—By an Indian Official ...	3	0
THE SILVER QUESTION REVIEWED.—By an Indian official ...	1	0
INDIA FOR SALE—Kashmir Sold. By W. Sedgewick, Major R. E. ...	0	12
HOUSEHOLD HINDUSTANI—A manual for NewComers specially adapted for Ladies' use. By M. C. Reynolds	0	8
THE HINDUSTANI MANUAL; or The Stranger's Indian Interpreter, consisting of a Concise Grammar, easy, useful sentences, and a vocabulary of about 5,000 words. By J. F. Baness	2	0
RULES AND TABLES FOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.—Being a collection of useful Information for practical men for 5' 6" and Metre Gauge Railways. By T. W. Jones, with 26 explanatory diagrams	6	0
A NEW USEFUL DOMESTIC ACCOUNT BOOK.—Newman's Household Accounts containing handy Information Tables, Ordinary Cash Book, Bazar Account Book, Liquor Account form, and Dhobie's Account	3	0
THE ARTISAN'S METALLURGICAL HANDBOOK AND WORKSHOP COMPANION.—By D. P. J. Reierson ...	2	0
THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEMAN'S COMPANION AND HAND-BOOK; or What to do in all cases of failures, breakdowns, and accidents to Engines and Trains. By D. P. J. Reierson	2	0
HANDBOOK TO CALCUTTA.—With Plan of the City. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8, cloth	3	0
THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—To all the Principal Stations of Northern India. In paper cover, Rs. 2-0; in cloth, with coloured map	3	0
DARJEELING.—The Sanitarium of Bengal, and its surroundings. By Dr. R. D. O'Brien With a map of the district	2	0
A GUIDE BOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR.—By John Collett. With a large scale route map	4	0
NEWMAN'S RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA.—Size 24 by 22 inches. Coloured and mounted in book form, Rs. 3; or mounted on rollers and varnished. ...	4	0
NEWMAN'S MAP OF CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.—Size 27 by 20 inches. In sheet form, Rs. 2; mounted on linen and folded in book form, Rs. 3-8; on rollers and varnished	4	0
RAJA RASALU.—The Adventures of the Punjab Hero, Raja Rasalu, and other Folk Tales of the Punjab. Collected and compiled from original sources by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton. Cloth, bevelled boards	4	0
HOME LIFE IN BENGAL—A description of the Life in Hindoo Homes at the present day. By Bulloram Mullick, B.A. ...	1	0
REALITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.—Or, Stories collated from the Criminal Reports of India, to illustrate the Life, Manners, and Customs of its Inhabitants. By Shoshee Chunder Dutt	2	8
THE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO VALVE SETTING.—Containing practical information and instruction Setting Vale of all classes and kinds of Engines, &c. ...	1	0
THE COMPLICATION OF CATERACT OPERATIONS, and their treatment. By Geoffrey C. Hall	2	0
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA.—By Pramathanath Bose	0	12
HENRY DEROZIO.—The Eurasian Poet, Teacher, and Journalist. With appendices on the Eurasian Movement of 1830-35. By Thomas Edwards	3	0
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE AND RECEIPT BOOK.—For the use of non-professional Horse Owners in India. By Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. Seventh edition. Demy 8vo, cloth	6	0
A HAND BOOK OF BEE-KEEPING FOR INDIA.—By J. C. Douglas	1	4
THE INDIAN AMATEUR ROSE GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Roses in the Plains and Hill Stations of India, with hints and Rose Exhibitions. Illustrated.	4	0
THE INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Garden Flowers and Imported Vegetable Seeds. By Landolicus. Illustrated ...	5	0
THE NEW IMPROVED LAWN-TENNIS SCORING BOOK.—Containing 30 Score Sheets	1	0
THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.—Act VIII of 1885. With notes. By Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty	2	0
Ditto. Ditto. In cloth covers ...	3	8
A HANDBOOK OF USEFUL NOTES AND SIMPLE FORMULÆ ON ENGINEERING.—Arranged by Joseph Connelly	1	8
PAPER MAKING IN INDIA.—Being Notes on a visit to the Lucknow Paper Mill. By Patrick Doyle, C.E.	0	10
TIN-MINING IN LARUT.—By Patrick Doyle, C.E., F.M.S., F.S.S. With Maps, Plate, and Notes	2	8
NOTES ON PUNKAHS.—By H. Bull ...	0	12
SENSATIONAL ARITHMETIC.—Shewing how we work out mentally multiplication sums of a size, Square Roots, Cube Roots, up to Eighteen Figures, Factors of Numbers, &c. By H. Bull	1	0
HINTS TO CALCULATORS.—Including a Solution of the Mystery of the Number Nine and new methods of proving sums. By H. Bull. New and revised edition ...	1	0
NEWMAN'S EXCHANGE CARD—Showing at a glance the Exchange Value of £1, £10, 1s., and 1d. at rates from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per rupee, increasing, by 1/16th, and the sterling value of 100 Rupees at each rate. On a six page card, 5 by 3½ inches, in cloth case	1	0
NOTES ON TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden" and Macaulay's Lays of "Horatius" and "Regellus." By Cecil M. Barrow, M.A. ...	1	0
NOTES ON GRANT'S ZENOPHON.—By Geo. Maddox, B.A. Second Edition, with Appendices and Index	1	0
THE "INDIA COUNCIL."—Written for the Cobden Club. By William Birkmire ...	8	0

W. NEWMAN & CO.,
414 *4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	10	0 0
Steel frame Spectacles Pebbles..... ...	,,	6	0 0
Best quality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver..... ...	,,	10	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystals.....	,,	10	0 0
Testers can be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10	0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
415 No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
416 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs, A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	,, 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	,, 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	,, 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 417

"THE GENUINE"

Electro-Galvanic Locket

Rs 1/8

Electric-Curative iRng

Rs 2/0

(Order with size)

A. C. LAW &CO.,

180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere on liberal commission. 418

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1884.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is(for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonuses, being equal to a Bonus of £7-7s. per cent. for the quin quennium.

All kinds of assurance effected.

Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON
419 *Local Life Manager.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishad, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /6 each ...	1	14
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /6 each ...	5	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /6 each ...	1	14
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	6
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /6 each ...	4	2
Brahma Sutra, (English) fasc. I ...	0	12
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /6 each ...	3	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at /6 each ..	1	2
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /6 each ...	0	12
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /6 each	2	4
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/6)each ..	0	12
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) vols I fasc. I—II, II, 1—25; III, 1—13 at /10 each fasc. ..	18	6
Chandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	6
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans. & Eng.) fasc. I and II at /6 each ...	0	12
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /6 each	4	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /6 each ...	1	2
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /12 each ...	4	8
Katha Sárit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—XIII at /12 each	9	12
Kurma Purana, fasc I ...	6	0
Lalita Vistara, (English) fasc. I—II at As. 12 each ...	1	8
Manutica Sangraha, fasc I ..	0	6
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XVII at /6 each ..	6	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /6 each	1	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at 6 as. each ..	1	2
Nirukta, (Sans.) vol I, fasc. 1—6, vol II fasc. 1 to 6 vols. III, fasc. 1—4 at /6 each fasc. ...	6	0
Narada Smriti,fasc. I and II at /6 each ...	0	12
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. iii ...	0	6
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.)fasc. ii—v at /6 each ..	1	8
Parisishtaparvana, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /6 each ...	1	2
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /6 each	1	2
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /6 each ...	1	14
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	0	12
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I.—III ..	1	2
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—XII at /6 each ...	4	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans-) fasc. i—xi at 6/ each	4	2
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /6 each	3	6
Ditto Sankhyana fasc I (Sans) ...	0	12
Sama Veda Samhita, (Sans) vol I, fasc. I—10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at 6 ans each fasc. ...	1	14
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /6 each ...	1	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. i and ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	6
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /6 each ...	0	12
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	6
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	6
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. and II at /12 each..	1	8
Taittiriya Aranya fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	4	2
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /6 each	9	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxiii at /6 each	12	6
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /6 each	1	2
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /6 each ...	0	13
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvatara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 6 ans. each	0	12
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /6 each ...	7	2
Tatta Chintamony, fasc. I—III(Sans) at 6 ans. each	1	2
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. III—xii at /3 each ...	3	2
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—6; vol. ii, fasc. i—6 at /6 each fasc. ..	4	8
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Vivadaratnakar, fasc. I and II at /6 each ...	0	12
Vrihanaradya Purana, fasc I ...	0	6
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6
The same bound in cloth, ...	5	2

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /6 each	4	14
Ain-i-Akbari, (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/ each ...	22	0
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index,(Text)fasc i—xxx vi at 1/each	36	0
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /6 each ...	7	2
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/ each ...	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/ each ..	14	0
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	3	6
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 6as. each ...	1	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) fasc i ...	0	12
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc,i—vi at 12 each	0	12
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 6as. each	1	2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 fasc, at 12as. each ...	30	04
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 6as. each ...	1	1

424

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &C.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

১২৯৩ সাল **অরুণ ডায়েরী** ১২৯৩ সাল

ইহাতে পঞ্জিকা ও ডায়েরী উভয় উদ্দেশ্যই সুন্দররূপে সাধিত হইবে অরুণ ডায়েরী গৃহে থাকিলে আর পঞ্জিকার আবশ্যক হয় না। মূল্য ।০ পত্রান্তরে ষ্টাম্প অন্তরর্ণিবিষ্ট ।৶ ডাঃ মাঃ ৶ ৮নং নিমুখানসামার ফার্ষ্টলেন, অরুণ ডিপজিটারীতে শ্রীবিপিন বিহারী সরকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য

423

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month ...	1	2
,, Annum ...	11	8
,, Single Copy ...	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum ...	13	4
Arrear Do. ...	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line ...	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.